

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 31st July 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1894.	1894.	
	Monthly.					
1	Karya Samachar	Meerut	Dr. Ramchandra	For July	28th July	300 copies.
2	Hardil Aziz	Shahjahanpur	Hakim Niyas Muhammad	" " " "	" " " "	1,000 "
3	Kayasth Samachar	Allahabad	Babu Awadh Bihari Lal, M.A.	" " " "	25th " " " "	300 "
4	Rahnuma-i-Chungi	Agra	Munshi Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	" Mar.	" " " "	90 "
5	Safir-i-Kashmir	Saharanpur	Pandit Avadar Kishan	" June	30th " " " "	300 "
6	Vaishya Hitkari	Meerut	Mohan Lal Agrawal	" July	31st " " " "	300 "
	Tri-monthly.					
7	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	Muhammad Amin-ul-Gha	1st & 10th July	28th July	45 copies.
8	Hamid-ul-Akbar	Moradabad	Haji Baksh	27th " " " "	28th " " " "	105 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(continued).								
Weekly.								
9	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Khawājā Tajammul Husain.	21st	July ...	28th	July ...	50 copies.
10	Akbār-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khan.	24th	" ...	27th	" ...	150 "
11	Akbār-i-Zulām ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wāris Ali ...	30th	" ...	31st	" ...	526 "
12	Alwaq ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	25th	" ...	30th	" ...	625 "
13	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Bābu Rām Chandra Vaidhyā.	28th	" ...	29th	" ...	250 "
14	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lal,	21st and 28th	" ...	28th & 31st	" ...	300 "
15	Asad ...	Ditto ...	Munshi Muhammad Sejjad Husain.	27th	" ...	28th	" ...	250 "
16	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwāri Lal Misra.	24th	" ...	25th	" ...	250 "
17	Dabdhā-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Munshi Thākur Prasad	21st & 28th	" ...	25th & 31st	" ...	400 "
18	Dabdhā-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain Khan.	23rd	" ...	26th	" ...	446 "
19	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Hāfiz Nizām Ahmad,	24th	" ...	28th	" ...	500 "
20	Hindustāni ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Ganga Prasad Varmā.	25th	" ...	26th	" ...	1,000 "
21	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Qāsi Saiyad Abdul Ali,	15th	" ...	28th	" ...	125 "
22	Kārnāmāh ...	Lucknow ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yāqūb	25th	" ...	"	" ...	275 "
23	Kāyasth Conference Gazette...	Ditto ...	Munshi Dīp Nārāyan Varmā.	27th	" ...	"	" ...	1,000 "
24	Matla-i-Nār ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Bihari Lal ...	21st	" ...	27th	" ...	50 "
25	Naiyar-i-Klam ...	Moradabad ...	S. Ibn Ali ...	26th	" ...	28th	" ...	160 "
26	Najm-ul-Akbār ...	Etāwah ...	Hāji Hāfiz Muhammad Bāh-ullah Khan.	24th	" ...	"	" ...	120 "
27	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Sahāranpur ...	Pandit Avatār Kishun,	"	" ...	26th	"
28	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Babu Jamnā Dās Biswās.	23rd	" ...	"	" ...	450 copies.
29	Nasīm-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawāz Khan.	15th & 23rd	" ...	25th	" ...	70 "
30	Nizām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Qāsi Muhammad Fahīm-ul-dīn.	25th	" ...	28th	" ...	220 "
31	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sejjad Husain.	26th	" ...	31st	" ...	300 "
32	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Shaikh Habib Ahmad,	16th	" ...	26th	" ...	600 "
33	Raḍ-ul-Akbār ...	Benares ...	Saiyad Ghulām Husain.	23rd	" ...	25th	" ...	400 "
34	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Partāp Kishun.	24th	" ...	28th	" ...	300 "
35	Riās-ul-Akbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Hāfiz Nizām Ahmad,	"	" ...	"	" ...	500 "
36	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Qāsi Saiyad Abdul Ali,	15th	" ...	"	" ...	125 "
37	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Banwāri Lal Misra.	28th	" ...	29th	" ...	125 "
38	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Munshi Jairāj Singh,	20th	" ...	25th	" ...	304 "
39	Tāṭī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Maulvi Saiyad Muhammad Sejjad Husain.	24th	" ...	28th	" ...	200 "
40	Vernacular Advertiser ...	Lucknow ...	Rāmji Dās Bhārgava	28th	" ...	31st	" ...	1,000 "
41	Zamānah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khan.	26th	" ...	28th	" ...	200 "
Daily.								
42	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasad	25th to 31st July	...	25th to 31st July	...	521 copies (including 93 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
43	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtāz-ul-dīn.	24th & 27th July	...	26th & 29th July	...	460 copies (including 286 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.								
Monthly.								
44	Nātya Patra ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Dewaki Nandan Tirpāthī.	For	July ...	25th	July
Bi-monthly.								
45	Kāyasth Conference Prakāsh,	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.	23rd	July ...	26th	July ...	300 copies.
46	Sejjan Vinod ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shri Krishna Lal.	"	" ...	25th	" ...	125 "
Weekly.								
47	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadā Nand Sanwāl.	23rd	July ...	25th	July ...	104 copies.
48	Bhārat Jivan ...	Benares ...	Babu Rām Krishna Varmā.	30th	" ...	31st	" ...	1,500 "
49	Khichri Samāchār ...	Mirzapur ...	Babu Mādho Prasad,	31st	" ...	25th	" ...	400 "
50	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Jagan Nāth Tiwāri.	26th	" ...	28th	" ...	400 "
51	Sejjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Akhyāchālak Dān ...	23rd	" ...	27th	" ...	65 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU-ENGLISH—(concluded).				1894.	1894.	
<i>Daily.</i>						
53	Hindustán ...	Kálákankar (Partágarh).	Pandit Devi Dayál Shukla.	24th to 29th July ...	25th to 30th July ...	470 copies.
<i>HINDI-URDU.</i>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
53	Káshi Patriká ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	27th July ...	28th July ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
54	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Munshi Mahávir Prasad.	11th & 14th July ...	26th July ...	100 copies.
<i>MARATHI.</i>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
55	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	25th July ...	26th July ...	350 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Asín.
27th July 1894.

Amir's intended visit to England.

1. The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 27th July, observes that the political effects of the Amir's intended visit to England are freely discussed in the press. But the question which is deeply exercising the mind of the poor Indian tax-payer is, who will pay the piper? His anxiety is not quite groundless. The extravagance practised by the Government of India in its dealings with Afghanistan cannot be too highly condemned.

Tóti-i-Hind.
24th July 1894.

Affairs in Bhaatpur.

2. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th July, publishes a communication from a correspondent who complains that Pandit Bishan Lal and other Kashmiri Pandits have acquired an undue influence over the young Mahárája of Bharatpur and have created great dissatisfaction among the officers, Jagirdárs and other classes of people by their high-handed proceedings. The Jagirdárs who belong to the same clan as the Mahárája lately attended the darbar and demanded an account of the fund to which they contribute and which is intended to be spent by the State on occasions of great emergency, and asked for the dismissal of Pandit Bishan Lal. But they were not listened to and some of them were taken prisoners. It is believed that the others sent telegrams to the Viceroy, and Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana. A memorial has been prepared, which has already been signed by four thousand men, and refers to the most shameful proceedings of certain officers which are unfit for publication. If an inquiry were made by the Foreign office, some officers are sure to be expelled from the State. Bakhshi Gobind Singh who was an old loyal officer has been deprived of all power. Mangal Singh is rotting in jail and Wazir Debi Singh, Bakhshi Raghubir Singh and Gobind Singh have forwarded their resignations to the Foreign office which should not accept them without making a thorough inquiry. The dismissal of the Kashmiri Pandits who are responsible for all the present difficulties is necessary in the interests of the State.

Rahbar.
24th July 1894.

Resignation of Mr. King, the Superintendent of Police in Rampur.

3. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th July, says that it would appear that a member of the Rampur family put himself at the head of a gang of bad characters and plundered the house of a resident at Ajitgarh, in Rampur territory. Mr. King, the Superintendent of Police in the State, arrested the culprit, for which he incurred the displeasure of the Nawab! He has therefore tendered his resignation.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

OUDE PUNCH.
26th July 1894.

Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the opening of the Lucknow Water-Works.

4. A local correspondent of the *Oude Punch* (Lucknow), of the 26th July, referring to the opening of the Lucknow Water-Works by Sir Charles Crosthwaite on the 21st idem, observes that the inhabitants of the city should be thankful to His Honour for their exemption from the water-rate which will be levied from the Civil Lines alone. Mr. Mulock and the Municipal Board were much eulogized and high encomiums bestowed on Sir Auckland Colvin. The most noteworthy part of His Honour's speech was that in which he referred to his last cold weather tour in Oudh. He said that he followed nearly the same track which had been taken by General Sleeman, and had the General's diary with him. The province has made wonderful progress since then; now the people being quite happy and prosperous and free from all oppression. But there was nothing in common between the journeys of General Sleeman and His Honour. The General's object was to give as dark a picture as possible with a view to bring the native rule into disrepute, and pave the way for the annexation of the province. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor marched with regal pomp; grand preparations being made everywhere for his reception by his Collectors and Commissioners. He could not possibly have an opportunity for discovering the true condition of the people. If he desires to see things as they are, he had better come down from his throne, and put aside the official spectacles which blind his eyes. What is still better is that His Honour might get a Russian General to make a complete tour of the province, and report on the state of affairs. His diary is sure to be considerably larger, and to give a much gloomier picture than General Sleeman's diary. The Russians are

anxious to obtain possession of this country, and no fault in the administration could escape their keen eye. The *Czaritch's* Indian diary does not give a flattering account of the British rule in this country.

5. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 25th July, publishes a brief account of the proceedings of the opening of the Lucknow water-works by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, giving the substance of His Honour's speech on the occasion. The *Hindustani* observes that His Honour indulged in

HINDUSTANI.
25th July 1894.

The same.

some remarks which were rather unnecessary and uncalled for. There was no occasion for him to be proud of the work done by his countrymen. There was undoubtedly a great deal of maladministration in Oudh when General Sleeman made his tour. On the other hand, the outward appearance of the province at present is much better. Peace reigns throughout the province; and courts of justice, dispensaries, post-offices, roads and other such things have been provided for the benefit of the people. But nothing could be a greater mistake than to imagine that the old native kings were entirely indifferent to the convenience and comforts of their subjects. According to the testimony of living men who witnessed the state of things under the old native rule with their own eyes, the material condition of the people has much declined. Sir Charles Crosthwaite was content to see the Barons of Oudh. But had he made himself accessible to the people and encouraged them to tell him their grievances, he would find how they were treated by the police, how criminal justice was administered, how they were impressed into service to make preparations for his reception, and so forth. In that case he would have a glimpse of the dark side of the picture of British administration and make no attack on the Native Press. The Lieutenant-Governor accused the native editors of talking without thinking. But they have received their education in schools established by Government itself and have studied English literature. If His Honour expects them to indiscriminately approve of all his measures and utterances, he mistakes. His declaration regarding the exemption of the city from the house-tax afforded general satisfaction, and it is to be hoped the people will be allowed to take water from stand-posts in the streets free as at Cawnpore.

6. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 26th July, contains a cartoon in which Sir Charles Crosthwaite is represented as opening the Lucknow water-works and telling the residents of the Civil Lines that they will have to pay the water rate in one shape or another, and exempting the citizens who consequently dance for joy.

ODDH PUNCH.
26th July 1894.

The same.

7. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th July, regrets to notice that there are no signs of an abatement of religious enmity between the Hindus and Musalmans. Some years ago the coincidence of the Muharram with the Dasahra led to a great deal of bloodshed at several places.

ANIS-I-HIND.
28th July 1894.

Coincidence of the Muharram with the Hindu marriage season.

Last year there were serious riots on the occasion of Bakr Id. The Muharram coincided with the Hindu marriage season this year, and therefore a misunderstanding arose between the two communities at Bareilly, Agra, Kanauj and other places. As a similar coincidence will also occur next year, the Local Government had better issue suitable orders regarding the regulation of the Muharram and the Hindu marriages with a view to prevent quarrels.

8. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th July, states that since the publication of a book offensive to the Sunnis by a Shia gentleman at Amroha, the relations between the two communities in that town have been unsatisfactory, and that special precautions were taken during

SITARA-I-HIND.
28th July 1894.

Muharram at Amroha, Moradabad.

the Muharram last year by the district officers to prevent an *emeute*. On the 6th day of the late Muharram the Shias paraded a funeral procession through the streets which is said to be an innovation. The Sunnis were annoyed at the procession and the streets were soon full of thousands of men armed with sticks. A very serious riot was imminent; but Munshi Kishan Prasad, the Tahsildar, and Munshi

Makhan Lal, the Sub-Inspector of Police, averted it by their tact and courage, and are deserving of promotion in consequence. Next day the District Magistrate and the Moradabad City Inspector of Police arrived and maintained peace which was also threatened on the 7th and 8th days of the Muharram. The Shias are going in large numbers to the head-quarters of the district to institute suits against their opponents. It would be well if a conciliation were effected between the two sections of the Muhammadan community.

NASIM-I-AGRA,
23rd July 1894.

Muharram, Sri Swami Shankracharya's procession, and the Commissioner's darbar at Agra.

9. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd July, expresses great delight at the circumstance that the Hindus and Musalmans at Agra were to be found on most cordial terms during the late Muharram after many years, for which credit is chiefly due to Mr. Cruickshank who made excellent arrangements which satisfied both the communities. The Hindus freely joined in the celebration of the Muharram; establishing four *Sabils* or stalls where sherbet or water was supplied to people in the city and three at the Karbala. The Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police honoured one of the stalls at the Karbala by their visit, and gladly drank the sherbet offered them in small earthen pots. Some ignorant Musalmans foolishly interfered with a Hindu marriage procession. They were at once arrested; but the Magistrate subsequently let them off on their offering an apology. Sri Swami Shankracharya who has lately arrived at Agra was conducted in procession on the 15th July to the house of Babu Baij Nath, Small Cause Court Judge, where he was received and worshipped by the Babu, a number of orthodox Hindu vakils and other men who made presents amounting to Rs. 1,000. On the 20th July the Commissioner held a darbar at the Municipal office, presenting the sanad of Rai Bahadur to Munshi Jagan Prasad, and bestowing a pistol, presented by the Hindus and Musalmans of Agra, on Sardar Khushal Singh, the city Inspector of Police, in recognition of his services during the Muharram.

HARDIL AGR.
For July 1894.

Muharram at Shahjahanpur.

10. The *Hardil Agr* (Shahjahanpur), for July, expresses satisfaction that the Muharram went off without disturbance at Shahjahanpur; praising the Magistrate for his satisfactory arrangements and publishing the orders issued by him for the regulation of the Muharram and the Hindu processions.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
21st July 1894.

Muharram at Aonla and Manauna in the Bareilly district.

11. A correspondent of the *Dabdaba i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 21st July, complains that at Aonla and Manauna in the Bareilly district, Hindus were not allowed to play on small drums even inside their houses during the late Muharram, and considers such interference on the part of the local officers as opposed to the policy of neutrality pursued by Government.

DABDABA I-QAISARI.
21st July 1894.

Commissioner's inquiries in connection with the memorial against cow-killing at Bareilly.

12. The same paper refers to the inquiries made by the Commissioner of Bareilly in connection with the memorial submitted by the Hindus of that city to the Government of India against cow-killing on the day of Bakr Id, and observes that some five or six thousand Hindus were present in the compound of the Commissioner's Court on the first day of inquiry, and that the gathering was still larger on the 19th July.

ANIS-I-HIND
28th July 1894.

Income-Tax assessments.

13. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 28th July, says that incomes below Rs. 500 a year are exempt from the income-tax according to law, and that Government has enjoined great caution on the assessors in its rules regarding the assessment of the tax; but that the rules are more honoured in the breach than in the observance. The Collectors appear to be under the impression that they will gain the good will of Government if they increase the revenue from the income-tax; and the Tahsildars taking their cue from the Collectors, make heavy assessments. In these provinces men whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 300 or 200, and in some places even Rs. 100, have been taxed. The enhancements in assessments recommended by the Tahsildars are readily

sanctioned by the Collector, but decreases are seldom approved. The objections are disposed of in a very unsatisfactory manner. Every endeavour is made to reject as many of them as possible on mere technical grounds. Then only two or three days are fixed for hearing the objections of each Tahsil, which as a rule are summarily dismissed, neither the assessors are required to state on what grounds their assessments are based, nor are the petitioners given time and opportunity to produce any evidence in support of their objections; the usual procedure for hearing cases being utterly disregarded. The *Ans* does not think it is the wish of Government that the income-tax should be assessed with undue severity. If the assessments were fair and equitable and men whose incomes are less than Rs. 500 a year were exempted, the tax would not be much oppressive. The Tahsildars themselves would testify to the heavy assessments if they were asked to tell the truth on oath.

14. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 16th July, in its local news column, states that on the 16th idem early in the morning at

Death of a punka coolie caused by a European soldier at the Meerut Cantonment.

Police News
16th July 1894.

3 a.m., the Police Sergeant made a report at the Cantonment police station to the effect that private Patrick had struck Chhida, punka coolie of Barrack No. 50, a blow with his fist for not pulling the punka properly, and that the punka coolie had succumbed to the blow. Ismail Khan, the Sub-inspector, accompanied by Babu Deva Narayan, the second officer in charge of the station, went to the scene of crime and made an investigation. Two coolies who were pulling punkas made their statements and the offender was identified by a European Sergeant. But the offender was not made over to the police by the military authorities. The case is pending before the Cantonment Magistrate.

15. The same paper complains that in the dead of night on the 16th July, fifteen or twenty European soldiers entered the cantonment bazar and grossly misbehaved themselves; trespassing into private houses and doing violence to

Alleged misconduct of some European soldiers at the cantonment bazar, Meerut.

Police News
16th July 1894.

people who fell into their hands. A woman was hurt in the head. When people raised an alarm and cried out "thieves," they took to their heels. When they approached the police station, they were stopped by the police who took them for thieves. Finding that they were European soldiers, the police demanded their names; but the Sergeant who was with them supplied wrong names. The cantonment bazar has long been the scene of such disturbances, but no effectual steps have yet been taken to check the evil.

16. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 25th July, states that Mr. Rogers, the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur, has fined one Gauri Shankar, a Brahman who lives in the Sadar Bazar, Rs. 10, on the charge that he blew the shell in a

A Brahman fined for shell-blowing by the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur.

Hindustani
25th July 1894.

manner offensive to the Musalmans. No Musalman prosecuted him; but he was arrested on the mere report of a constable, detained in custody for 10 days and then sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10! What could be more unjust? If shell-blowing is an offence, there will be no end to offences, and religious disputes will occur almost every day.

17. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th July, states that the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur appears to be a very

Alleged hostile attitude of the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur towards the Hindus.

Rahbar
July 24th 1894.

strange man. He unnecessarily harassed many Hindu religious mendicants under the suspicion that they were the authors of the marks made on trees. During the late Muharram, Hindu marriages were strictly prohibited by him.

18. The same paper says that it would seem that the punka coolies in the Civil Courts in Oudh will be paid only for the working

Payment of punka coolies in the Civil Courts in Oudh.

Rahbar
24th July 1894.

days and not for the holidays. Is it intended to devote the saving effected by depriving the coolies of a portion of their food, to the support of any Europeans?

POLICE NEWS.
16th July 1894.

19. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 16th July, states that one of the chief recommendations made by the Police Reform Committee was that the police force should be recruited from men who belong to the respectable classes of the community, have received a sound education, bear a good character and are well connected. The sooner the force is rid of the men who have brought it into disrepute by their misconduct the better, and the officers can easily get rid of them by condemning them as unfit under Act V of 1861. There is a Sub-inspector who is not well educated nor does he come of a respectable family. He has got his appointment simply on the recommendation of a Khansama or butler at a club or mess to whom he is related. He is an opium-smoker and has a prostitute in his keeping who receives bribes in his name. He is quite unfit for the post he holds and his character roll is full of bad remarks. No Superintendent of Police keeps him long in his district. It is a matter of surprise and regret that the authorities should not inquire into the conduct of such officials.

Recruitment of the police force.

NATYA PATTRA.
For July 1894.

20. The *Natya Pattra* (Allahabad), for July complains that the wife of one Vishwa Nath, a Brahman residing in a village in police station Saini, pargana Kara, Allahabad district, accidentally fell into a well in the village while drawing water from it. Getting a scent of the accident, the police at once appeared on the scene and began their inquiries. The poor man fed them and even greased their palm as best he could, but in vain. They made out a case against him and committed him to the Magistrate for trial. But Saiyid Muhammad Mohsin, Deputy Collector, had the sagacity to find out the real facts and acquitted the accused. Such cases of police oppression occur every day and are a dark stain on the fair fame of British administration.

A case of alleged police oppression,
Allahabad district.

NATYA PATTRA.
For July 1894.

21. The same paper complains that there is great delay in the supply of copies by Local Courts at Allahabad, and that no man can obtain a copy in a reasonable time unless he pays the copyist his "due".

Alleged delay in the supply of copies
by the Local Courts, Allahabad.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.
26th July 1894.

22. A local correspondent of the *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 26th July, complains that nazul lands which were to be found in every street of the Allahabad city have largely been occupied by people to the great loss of Government and the inconvenience of the public. A house-owner quietly encroaches on nazul land situated near his house with the connivance of the Municipal Jamadar who is bribed. He then makes an application to construct a *chabutra* (platform) or a house. The application is sent to the Municipal Commissioner of the Ward for report. Friendly pressure is brought to bear on the Municipal Commissioner who reports that there is no objection to the application which is sanctioned. In this way the streets and lanes have become much narrower than before and free ventilation of air has been obstructed. The writer, if required, can give hundreds of instances of such encroachments.

Encroachments on nazul land by the
house-owners in Allahabad.

NAJM-UL-HIND.
July 24th 1894.

23. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 24th July, says that the condition of the peasantry in Garhwal is always unsatisfactory owing to insufficient produce. But their hardships have been considerably aggravated at present by several causes. As the Gohna lake is expected to burst out shortly, they are obliged to abandon their agricultural operations and are in constant dread of their houses being swept away by the impending floods. To add to their sufferings they have to supply provisions to the European visitors to the Gohna lake, who obtain *purwanas* from the Deputy Commissioner, receiving no pice for firewood and grass. Considering the miseries of the people in Garhwal they ought to be relieved of the duty of providing supplies.

Alleged hardships of the people in
Garhwal.

SUBODH SINDHU.
25th July 1894.

24. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 25th July, expresses approval of the proposal to provide a pure water-supply for the Khandwa Municipality at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,65,000, and observes that some how or other the difficulties to which the people are exposed from the scarcity of water ought to be removed.

Water-supply scheme, Khandwa.

25. The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 26th July, states that the immunity which Allahabad enjoyed from epidemic cholera for some years past was attributed to the supply of filtered water, but that the present outbreak has given this idea a rude shock. The insanitary condition

Cholera at Allahabad.

of the town has much to say to the outbreak of the epidemic. Hundreds of by-lanes are to be found in a most dirty state. The sweepings are allowed to accumulate at the bins for one or two weeks, the urinals in the streets are not washed and cleaned every day and the sewage farm is situated close to the city. Adulterated articles of food are sold, and the butchers kill sickly animals and sell rotten and unwholesome meat.

PRAYÁG SAMÁKHAR
26th July 1894.

26. The *Jám-i-Jamshíd*, (Moradabad), of the 15th July, says that the Muharrir in charge of a Municipal out-post at Moradabad sent a report to the Municipal Secretary urging the construction of a wall round the out-post, and adding that last night as he lay asleep on bed, a thief snatched away his sheet and disappeared. But the Secretary, far from ordering the construction of a wall, fined the Muharrir two annas for negligence! Nothing could be more unjustifiable than the action of the Secretary.

Secretary to the Municipal Board at Moradabad.

JÁM-I-JAMSHÍD.
15th July 1894.

27. The same paper referring to a proclamation lately issued at Moradabad regarding the impending public sale of the right to open a chandu-smoking saloon, is at a loss to understand why Government is again ready to grant a license for the establishment of such a saloon which it abolished some time ago. The *Jám* condemns the habit of chandu-smoking as a most mischievous one.

Re-establishment of a Chandu-smoking saloon at Moradabad.

28. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th July says that the inhabitants of Amroha are dissatisfied at the comparatively large number of Shia Honorary Magistrates at Amroha, and therefore urges the appointment of one Sunni and one more Hindu Honorary Magistrate.

Honorary Magistrates at Amroha, Moradabad.

Chaube Bhagwat Das, who has been Municipal Commissioner for the last 22 years, is best qualified for the post.

SITÁRA-I-HIND.
28th July 1894.

29. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 25th July, states that Mr. Ross Scott, the District and Sessions Judge of Lucknow, has instituted a criminal suit before the Deputy Commissioner, against the editor for libel. The charge is based on an article published by the editor in his *Advocate* newspaper of the 15th June, accusing the judge of beating a witness in court. The case is to be heard on the 4th August.

Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma, the editor of the *Advocate* and the *Hindustáni*, prosecuted for libel by the District and Sessions Judge of Lucknow.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
25th July 1894.

30. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 28th July, expresses regret at the untimely death of Mr. Penney, the Deputy Commissioner of Unao, from cholera, and observes that Rai Bhawani Sahai, Deputy Collector, who was to leave Unao on 10 days' casual leave, at once deferred his departure on hearing of the unfortunate incident. The Rai made arrangements for the despatch of his body to Cawnpore for burial. When the coffin was sent to Cawnpore, the Deputy Collectors and all other native officials and Raisas were present, and even assisted in placing it on the carriage; but all the European officers excepting Mr. Moreland, were conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Penney had won popularity among the natives by showing his sympathy with them. The natives are a very grateful people. Some European officers foolishly make themselves unpopular by unnecessarily hating and insulting them.

Death of Mr. Penney, the Deputy Commissioner of Unao.

ODDH AKHBÁR.
28th July 1894.

31. The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st July, received on the 28th idem, has a long article on the present unsatisfactory condition of the people under British rule. Under British rule they were happy and contented and enjoyed such security of life and property as was unknown under any other rule.

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of the people.

DABIR-I-HIND.
1st July 1894.

but a re-action has taken place, and the difficulties of the people have commenced since 1860. And from 1874 the popular sufferings have multiplied very rapidly. The wholesale export of wheat to England, the chronic scarcity of grain, the decline of arts and industries, the heavy taxation and other such causes have reduced the bulk of population to poverty and starvation, the security of life and property, for which the British rule was once so famous, is gone, and riots, thefts and robberies prevail in every part of the country to a very large extent. The editor refers to a large number of cases of dakaiti, theft and robbery which have occurred in different parts of India, during the last three or four years, and attributes the increase in crime to poverty, high prices and want of employment. The increase in mortality is ascribed to insufficient food and clothing. The old native kings established houses where the poor travellers were fed gratis, but the Government of India maintains no such houses. It has not even raised the rates of pay for its native servants which were fixed fifty years ago, though prices have immensely risen since then, and the result is that Government servants are to be found committing thefts and other such offences. The editor expresses surprise that though Her Majesty herself has publicly acknowledged the loyalty and devotion of her native subjects on two recent occasions, the Government of India makes no endeavours to save them from starvation. The editor quotes some statistics to show the large grain exports from this country, and calls upon the Government to check those exports, encourage Indian manufactures and industries, curtail the public expenditure and reduce taxation.

BHARAT JIWAN.
30th July 1894.

32. The *Bhārat Jiwān* (Benares), of the 30th July, complains of the alleged poverty of the country, attributing it to the ruin of Indian manufactures by European competition and the exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of the public service. (The *Rahbar*, Moradabad, of the 24th

The same.

July, expresses similar sentiments; complaining that the Government of India obtains all the stores it requires from England, and taxes the Indian traders heavily and referring to the rejection by the Secretary of State of Mr. Paul's resolution.)

III.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

NATYA PATTRA.
July 1894.

33. The *Nātya Pattra* (Allahabad), for July, observes that if any officer took the trouble to pay a visit to Mir Khan's Sarai which is situated in the centre of the Allahabad City, he would find the bin where the sweepings are deposited in a most filthy state.

Filthy state of Mir Khan's Sarai at Allahabad.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.
26th July 1894.

34. The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 26th July, complains that the by-lane between the Jhanjharia bridge and the Bahadurganj road which has only four lamps is very insufficiently lighted, and urges that it should be provided with some more lamps. The editor also complains

A certain by-lane in the Allahabad city insufficiently lighted.

that when any lamps are put out by strong wind, they are not lighted again by the lamp-lighters.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.
26th July 1894.

35. The sam paper, referring to the case of Swami Ala Ram who was prosecuted for libel by Pandit Jagan Nath Vaidya, states that the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 100, of which Rs. 50 were ordered to be paid to the Pandit.

Conviction of Swami Ala Ram on the charge of libel.

ALLAHABAD :
The 6th August 1894.

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